

**Amendment to the Specification:**

Before the title, please insert the following section heading:

**TITLE OF THE INVENTION**

Before the first paragraph on page 1 of the specification, please insert the following section headings:

**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

Field of the Invention

Before the second paragraph on page 1 of the specification, please insert the following section heading:

Description of the Prior Art

Before the first paragraph on page 2 of the specification, please insert the following section heading:

**SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

Before the third full paragraph on page 2 of the specification, please insert the following section heading:

**BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

Before the fourth full paragraph on page 2 of the specification, please insert the following section heading:

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Please replace the section heading for the Abstract with the following:

### ABSTRACT ABREGE

Please delete the word "figure" on line 11 of page 10 of the specification.

At page 5 of the specification, please replace the second full paragraph with the following:

Figure 2 is a view of the anchor of figure 1, in cross section along the symmetry plane of the anchor. It shows the mounting of the shank in an opening 28 of the fluke, the shank being subsequently welded from below or from above the fluke. Figure 2 further shows the curved back 8 of the fluke, the bottom line 38 of the fluke being horizontal in figure 2. Figure 2 shows, in dotted lines, the plane 30 tangent to the curved back edge 10 of the fluke and tangent to the upper edge 26 of the shank 4. As shown on figure 2, the plane contacts the upper edge 36 of the shank at a point 32. When the anchor is in the unstable equilibrium position, the sea ground corresponds to plane 30. The anchor contacts the sea ground at point 32 and at the point of the back edge of the fluke contained in the symmetry plane of the anchor. As discussed above, the free end 18 of the shank is offset from plane 30. This ensures that when the anchor is in the unstable equilibrium position on the sea ground, the free end is above the sea ground. Thus, if the anchor is in the unstable equilibrium position, the pulling force of the boat chain or rope will tend to pull the free end of the shank down to the sea ground. This has the consequence that the anchor will roll on the upper edge of the shank, between the point 32

and the free end of the shank. The anchor will then automatically rotate from the unstable equilibrium position to the anchoring position.

Please replace the paragraph spanning pages 5 and 6 of the specification with the following:

Figure 2 further shows the geometric center ~~centre~~ G of the fluke. In the exemplified embodiment, this geometric center ~~centre~~ is also the center centre of mass of the fluke, since the fluke is formed in a metal plate having a constant thickness. As discussed above, the center ~~centre~~ of mass is nearer to back edge 10 of the fluke than to the tip 6 of the fluke. In projection on the bottom line 38, the distance from the center ~~centre~~ of mass ~~masse~~ to the tip of the anchor is around 63% of the total length of the fluke. A range of about 50% is representative of unballasted flukes, as discussed above.

At page 6 of the specification, please replace the first full paragraph with the following:

Figure 2 shows that the angle between the bottom line 38 of the fluke – horizontal in the example – and a line 34 joining the geometric center ~~centre~~ G and the opening 20 at the free end of the fluke is around  $34^\circ$ . The preferred range for this angle is from  $30^\circ$  to  $38^\circ$ . This range is the most adapted for helping penetration of the tip of the anchor in sandy grounds. However, for muddy or sludgy grounds, the preferred angle is around  $45^\circ$ , in the range of  $40^\circ$  to  $50^\circ$ . For this reason, the shank 2 is further provided with a second opening 24. The angle between the bottom line 38 of the fluke and a line 36 joining the geometric center ~~centre~~ G and the second opening 24 is  $45^\circ$  in the example of figure 2. The second opening makes it possible to attach the chain of the boat directly to the second opening, for improving

performance of the anchor in muddy grounds. Another solution consists in providing a bow shackle in the second opening. Rather than changing the position of the end of the chain, one may simply pass the chain through ~~through~~ the bow shackle of the second opening 24. This has the effect of changing the attachment point, for all purposes, but does not make it necessary to disassemble the chain.